

outdoor recreation in the consolidated land parcel will be preserved through this action.

Additionally, many of the land parcels the Forest Service will trade to accomplish these goals are eagerly sought by the local communities for a variety of worthwhile civic purposes, including expansion of airports, parks, and other municipal facilities. And, as my colleague from the first district mentioned, six summer camps that currently lease lands from the Forest Service will acquire their leased areas. So there will be no uncertainty about this. We will be moving proactively, positively to preserve these youth camps that are so vital for so many children in the West and especially in our great State of Arizona.

Importantly, the land exchange embodied in this bill follows all Federal regulations, especially as they relate to land appraisal methods, public input and involvement, compensation for individuals holding grazing permits, and a requirement for an equal value exchange to ensure that the public is not short-changed in any way, shape, fashion, or form.

As an involved cosponsor of this bill, I can attest to the fact that there has been considerable participation of local elected officials, Forest Service personnel, private citizens, and various citizen groups from northern Arizona and Arizona's Verde Valley in drafting this legislation. Their input, Mr. Speaker, has been invaluable, and I am confident that the bill now put forth by my colleague addresses every major concern that has been brought to light.

Mr. Speaker, as a result of the efforts of the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), this bill has been endorsed by the city councils of Flagstaff, Williams, Camp Verde, Cottonwood, Clarkdale, as well as the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors, the Salt River Project, the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Flagstaff Economic Council, the Williams Chamber of Commerce, the Camp Verde Chamber of Commerce, the Cottonwood Chamber of Commerce, the Grand Canyon Trust, the Sedona-Verde Valley Realtors, the Wildlife Conservation Council, the Arizona Antelope Foundation, the Arizona Mule Deer Association, the Central Arizona Land Trust, and the Arizona Republic newspaper; and that is just a partial listing of folks supporting this legislation.

Again, Mr. Speaker, this legislation makes good common sense for our forests and for the people of Arizona. The cost savings for the Federal Government and, therefore, for American taxpayers associated with this land exchange are significant. The savings are accomplished through consolidation of Federal lands that allows for much greater ease in forest management. But much more important, this exchange will ensure that one of the last largest pristine forested parcels in Arizona will pass out of private hands and be pro-

tected from potentially harmful development indefinitely.

Again, Mr. Speaker, let me take time to commend my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI), for his hard work on this important legislation. I am grateful for the opportunity to partner with him on this bill. I am pleased to see my good friend, again, from American Samoa playing a vital role on the other side of the aisle, and I would urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my good friend, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH), for his kind words. It is true it was my privilege very recently, in fact, about a week and a half ago, that I had the privilege of visiting the great State of Arizona, finding out that several thousand of my people live in Arizona. I guess they missed the 200 inches of rainfall that we have every year, and they thought maybe by going to Arizona would give them tremendous experience in learning how to live with 3 inches of rainfall every year in that great State.

I do want to commend him for his words and, as the cochairman of the Native American Caucus, I do commend him also for the tremendous work that he does with our Native American community. Again, I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), my good friend, for his leadership in managing this proposed bill; and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to again thank my colleagues from Arizona. For those in the Chamber and those who watch our proceedings here in Congress, this has been very instructive, because what we see most of the time is us debating, very heatedly, very few bills. Most bills, in fact, that move through Congress move this way. The discussions work out between the two sides.

This bill that we have discussed here for Arizona are huge in the number of the heritage areas, and there are very big tourist questions there. We have revamped the Fish and Wildlife Service, we have protected animals that are endangered from around the world, and we have done it in a bipartisan way. That is the way most legislation moves, and tonight we are seeing how the system works when we can compromise. But most of what people see on TV are the few times it breaks down. Those are big issues. They are important. But it is important to know that we do both things here in Washington. We do not just do the arguing; we also do the working together.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). The question is on the motion

offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2907, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK ADDITION ACT OF 2003

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 254) to revise the boundary of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park in the State of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 254

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Addition Act of 2003".

#### SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO KALOKO-HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

Section 505(a) of Public Law 95-625 (16 U.S.C. 396d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(a) In order" and inserting "(a)(1) In order";

(2) by striking "1978," and all that follows and inserting "1978."; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(2) The boundaries of the park are modified to include lands and interests therein comprised of Parcels 1 and 2 totaling 2.14 acres, identified as 'Tract A' on the map entitled 'Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park Proposed Boundary Adjustment', numbered PWR (PISO) 466/82,043 and dated April 2002.

"(3) The maps referred to in this subsection shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service."

#### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, S. 254, introduced by Senator DANIEL AKAKA, would adjust the boundary of the Kaloko-Honokohau

National Park to include two adjacent parcels of land totaling 2.14 acres to be used as the park headquarters to house the administrative, interpretive, resource management, and maintenance functions. Over the long term, this acquisition would prove to be more cost effective than continuing its current lease.

Mr. Speaker, S. 254 is supported by the majority and the minority of the committee and the administration. I would urge adoption of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker, Senate bill 254 would expand the boundary of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park on the eastern shore of the island of Hawaii. It is our understanding that the National Park Service currently rents space in a building near the park for use as a visitors center and administrative offices. Apparently, there is a much larger space for sale in another part of the same structure. This proposed legislation will alter the boundary of the park to include this building so that the Park Service might acquire the new space for park use. This will improve park operations as well as the visitor experience, while also resulting in a long-term cost savings for the National Park Service.

Our colleague and my good friend, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), introduced companion legislation here in the House, and he is to be commended for his very diligent work in moving that legislation through the Committee on Resources and for his efforts to get this legislation to the House floor. I also want to commend at this time the good Senator from the State of Hawaii, Senator Daniel Akaka, for his sponsorship of this bill in the other body.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), my good friend and colleague.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, to my colleagues in the Chamber, a fond aloha. I see that I have arrived in the nick of time to provide some illustration of the nuances of the Hawaiian language as it is spoken, although I must say that the Clerk of our great House and my colleague from Indiana did an admirable job under a lot of pressure. Of course, my colleague from American Samoa is an old expert at this, and I appreciate his pronunciation.

I am very pleased to speak today in strong support of S. 254, a bill intro-

duced by my senior colleague, Senator AKAKA, to authorize expansion of the Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park located on the Kona Coast on the island of Hawaii, which I am very proud to represent and which is my home, my home island. This legislation is the Senate version of my bill, H.R. 546, which was previously passed out of the House Committee on Resources' Subcommittee on National Parks, Recreation and Public Lands. Passage of S. 254 in its stead today will allow this vital initiative to proceed directly to the President's desk.

Mr. Speaker, S. 254 authorizes expansion of the park boundaries to allow the National Park Service to purchase a 2.14-acre parcel with an existing building to serve as the park's headquarters. The park has been without a permanent headquarters since its establishment in 1978 and is now renting space some distance from the park itself.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historic Park, an initiative of my former boss and mentor, U.S. Senator Spark Matsunaga, was created for the national preservation, protection, and interpretation of native Hawaiian activities and culture. This 1,160-acre park located along the Pacific Ocean in Kona is remarkable not only for its cultural and historical attributes, but as an incredibly beautiful, unspoiled natural treasure.

□ 1945

The park is the site of an ancient Hawaiian settlement, which encompasses portions of four different ahupua'a, or traditional sea-to-mountain land divisions. Its resources include ancient fishponds, kahua, house site platforms, ki'i pohaku, petroglyphs, a holua, stone slide, and heiau, religious sites. The park is of tremendous significance to the people of Hawaii and especially to indigenous native Hawaiians.

The National Park Service is currently renting space for its headquarters at a cost of \$150,000 a year. The current headquarters only has parking for three to four visitors at a time, which is woefully inadequate to accommodate the growing number of visitors to this special park. Visitors increased from 54,000 in 2001 to 70,000 in 2002 and are well on track to increase even more in the current year. The proposed acquisition has plenty of parking for visitors and park vehicles. And the existing building has more than adequate space for the National Park Service's administrative needs not only for Kaloko-Honokohau, but for the other fantastic national and historic treasures under the Service's direction along the Kona Coast ranging from Pu'uukohola Heiau National Historic Site to the north, to Pu'uuhonua, National Historic Park to the south. The already-developed parcel has the additional benefit of being right next to the park so that the fragile resources within the park proper will not be adversely affected.

For the people of Hawaii and for the indigenous native Hawaiians who hold this park in special esteem, I am deeply grateful to the gentleman from California (Mr. POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) of the Committee on Resources and to my colleagues from Indiana and from American Samoa for facilitating the prompt passage of this measure. I urge its prompt passage. Mahalo.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), had alluded earlier in his observations about the nature of the way we have been passing legislation. And I just want to second, and certainly support, his comments to the fact that this is probably one of the things that as Members of the sense of comity among our colleagues in the House, especially when the bill is proposed by a Member whose district is directly affected, that by and large whether you are a Republican or Democrat, but at least give the courtesy to that Member, the benefit of doubt that he knows what he is talking about.

For passage of this proposed legislation affecting each Member's district, just as my good friend, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), has just done here, I think speaks well of the spirit of comity that should exist. And I would think that my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), had mentioned earlier about how we should go about passing legislation.

The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) had made a comment about this Big Island of Hawaii. The Volcano National Park of Hawaii is the most visited national park in the State of Hawaii with over 4 million visitors just last year. And also by way of information to my colleagues of the House, if you visit Statutory Hall, that huge Hawaiian king who was about six foot eight when he was at the height of his power as a warrior king named Kamehameha, with warriors amounting to about 16,000 warriors and with about 900 war canoes came from that Big Island and managed to conquer all of the islands coming under his rulership. Something that is tremendous history.

Some times there is tremendous misunderstanding of my colleagues when you say a Hawaiian, you think that it is the same as being called a Californian or a Texan. I think we need to understand there is a sense of culture in the State of Hawaii. When you are a Hawaiian, there are people who are called native Hawaiians, indigenous people of the State of Hawaii, which I am so proud to be a part of. And as a fellow Polynesian, I commend my good friend, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), for bringing out some of these pronunciations that I realize sometimes it sounds like Greek to some of

the Members here in the Chamber. A tremendous opportunity for education of my colleagues, I must say, Mr. Speaker.

Again, I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) for his leadership and management of these proposed bills.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEARCE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 254.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# INCREASING THE WAIVER REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN LOCAL MATCHING REQUIREMENTS TO AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, OR THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1189) to increase the waiver requirement for certain local matching requirements for grants provided to American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1189

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. WAIVER OF LOCAL MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) WAIVER OF CERTAIN MATCHING REQUIREMENTS.—Section 501 of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize certain appropriations for the territories of the United States, to amend certain Acts relating thereto, and for other purposes”, approved October 15, 1977 (48 U.S.C. 1469a; 91 Stat. 1164) is amended—

(1) in the last sentence of subsection (d), by striking “by law”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands, each department or agency of the United States shall waive any requirement for local matching funds (including in-kind contributions) that the insular area would otherwise be required to provide for any grant as follows:

“(1) For a grant requiring matching funds (including in-kind contributions) of \$500,000 or less, the entire matching requirement shall be waived.

“(2) For a grant requiring matching funds (including in-kind contributions) of more than \$500,000, \$500,000 of the matching requirement shall be waived.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 601 of the Act entitled “An Act to authorize appropriations for certain insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes”, approved March 12, 1980 (48 U.S.C. 1469a note; 94 Stat. 90), is amended by striking “, and adding the following sentence” and all that follows through “Islands.”.

(c) STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall complete and submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the results of a study of the implementation of the amendments made by subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) and the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1189 which was introduced by my friend and colleague, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA), is important as a component of the larger interest in encouraging economic development in the territories.

I would like to add, earlier the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) talked about his many friends in Arizona. A few years ago I was fortunate to travel with the gentleman and Speaker HASTERT around the Middle East and other countries. Everywhere we went we met Samoans. They all knew who he was. He has friends around the world in multiple continents. I can verify to that, as can the Speaker, not just in Arizona and his home area. Samoans were everywhere. I very much appreciate that.

Many Americans do not realize the role that our committee plays with this. This is a very important bill to the territories. H.R. 1189 increases the waiver for certain local matching requirements for all United States territories. Currently, Federal law allows Federal agencies or departments to waive the first \$200,000 in matching requirements to the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. This legislation will increase that amount to \$500,000. Further, for a grant requiring matching funds of more than \$500,000 the legislation waives the first \$500,000 of the matching requirement.

It is important to note that H.R. 1189 will also end the inconsistent manner in which current law is applied to the matching waiver. With this bill, the waiver will apply to all Federal agencies and departments making grants to the U.S. territories, not just the Department of Interior.

The bill of the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) close-

ly resembles legislation introduced by Delegate Underwood in the 107th Congress which was also reported with strong bipartisan support by the Committee on Resources. It is clear that while territorial economies, in general, have improved over the last several years, each government continues to be challenged with rising unemployment, decreased government revenues, and limited new capital for diversification. Passage of this legislation today and its eventual enactment will truly broaden the U.S. Territories' access to Federal grants which should help to grow their unique economies.

I commend the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for working with this committee and others to ensure this legislation moves forward. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1189.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 1189, a bill to assist our insular territories by waiving matching requirements at a certain Federal level for Federal grant programs. I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Chairman POMBO) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) of the Committee on Resources for their continued support regarding the needs of our island territories and for their help in bringing this legislation to the floor today.

I would also be mindful in expressing my appreciation to the support and sponsorship of the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO) and the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN) and my good friend, the Resident Commissioner, the gentleman from Puerto Rico (Mr. ACEVEDO-VILÁ) for their support.

H.R. 1189 is a bill that would increase the waiver requirement for certain local matching requirements for grants provided for the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Mr. Speaker, Congress first enacted a matching waiver requirement for the territories in 1980, recognizing the difficulty of territorial governments to access Federal grant money that required matching as the basis of a funding. At that time the waiver was set at \$100,000 for American Samoa and the CNMI. And later in 1983 and 1984 the law was amended to increase the requirements to \$200,000 and was simultaneously added to the territories of the Guam and Virgin Islands for eligibility. It has now been 20 years since the law has been revisited, and the current waiver of \$200,000 has been proven to be inadequate to meet the needs of these insular areas.